

evolution, so long as it goes on prosperously, is well living, and it results in the self-realization of the individual, for we may think of each one as capable of fulfilling some career and attaining to some character and state of power by the developing of predispositions which he possesses. It would be an error, however, to suppose that all nature is a chaos of warfare and competition.

Combination and cooperation are so fundamentally necessary that even very low life forms are found in symbiosis for mutual dependence and assistance. A combination can exist where each of its members would perish. Competition and combination are two forms of life association which alternate through the whole organic and superorganic domains. The neglect of this fact leads to many socialistic fallacies. Combination is of the essence of organization, and organization is the great device for increased power by a number of unequal and dissimilar units brought into association for a common purpose. McGee<sup>1</sup> says of the desert of Papagueria, in southwestern Arizona, that " a large part of the plants and animals of the desert dwell together in harmony and mutual helpfulness [which he shows in detail]; for their energies are directed not so much against one another as against the rigorous environmental conditions growing out of dearth of water. This communality does not involve loss of individuality, . . . indeed the plants and animals are characterized by an Individuality greater than that displayed in regions in which perpetuity of the species depends less closely on the persistence of individuals."

Hence he speaks of the " solidarity of life " in the desert. " The saguaro is a monstrosity in fact as well as in appearance, — a product of miscegenation between plant and animal,

probably  
depending for its form of life history, if not for its  
very existence, on its commensals/'<sup>2</sup> The Seri protect  
pelicans from themselves by a partial taboo, which is not understood.  
It seems that  
they could not respect a breeding time, or establish a  
closed season,  
yet they have such an appetite for the birds and  
their eggs that  
they would speedily exterminate them if there were  
no restraint.  
This combination has been well called antagonistic  
cooperation.

1 *Amer. Anthrop.*, VIII, 365.

2 cf. also *Bur. Eth.*, XVII (Part I), 190 \*.